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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

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16 Insertions	8.50	17.00	25.50	34.00	42.50	51.00	59.50	68.00	76.50	85.00
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THE BULLETIN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 23

For the Bulletin.
The Casket in the Wood.
BY ALEXANDER.

I have found a little maiden
Neath the shadow of the wood,
So deep within the forest wild
I know she must be good.
Her hair is brown and silken,
Her eyes are dark and bright,
Her voice is sweet and musical—
The creature of delight!

Her heart is warm and sunny
As a Southern summer's day;
To me she is the fairest,
So happy and so gay.
But no doubt there are many maidens,
In the cities and in towns,
Who would think her rather homely,
In her pretty Gingham gown.

'Tis in the morning early
That I wander to the stile,
Just before sun has risen
To greet us with a smile,
To watch her cross the meadow,
Mid the grasses green and long,
And listen to the cadence
Of her gentle plaintive song.

And in the pleasant evening,
When the sun has gone to rest,
And the breezes from the highland
Fan the valley's heated breast,
I love to join her in her rides
Around the fields of gold,
And listen to the teachings
Of her pure and guileless soul.

Though others may not love her—
(There are many as fair and good)
I shall ever truly love her
'Round the casket in the wood;
And to shield her from the dangers
That are hidden every where,
Shall be to me a duty,
An ever pleasant care.

UNION COUNTRY, KY.

A HAPPY WOMAN.—What spectacle more pleasing does the world afford than a happy woman, contented in her sphere, ready all the time to benefit her little world by her exertions, and transforming the briars and thorns of life into the roses of Paradise by the magic of her touch? There are those who are three happy because they can not help it—misfortunes dampen their sweet smiles, and they diffuse a cheerful glow around them as they pursue the even tenor of their way. They have the secret of contentment, whose value is above the philosopher's stone; for, without seeking the baser exchange of gold, which may buy some sorts of pleasure, they convert everything they touch into joy. What their condition makes no difference. They may be rich or poor, high or low, admired or forsaken by the fickle world—but the sparkling fountain of happiness bubbles up in their hearts and makes them radiantly beautiful. Though they live in a log cabin, they make it shine with a lustre which Kings and Queens may covet, and they make wealth a fountain of blessings to the children of poverty. Happy women are the highest types of humanity, and we cannot say how much we owe to them for the progress of the race. Would there were enough to go round!

ON P. P. Willis bought a pair of garments at a German fair, painted in imitation of a wreath of flowers, with a verse inscribed on them which he translated as follows:
"When night with morning flingers,
Awake and string be,
And with your pretty fingers
Clasp this about your knee.

When day with eve repeats,
And stars begin to twinkle,
Unclean this band of roses,
And, dearest, think of me."

CAUSE OF AURORA BOREALIS.—M. De la Rive, the celebrated French astronomer explains the production of the Aurora Borealis in the following manner:
When the sun having passed into the southern hemisphere, no longer beats our atmosphere, the aqueous vapor, which have accumulated during the summer in this part of the atmosphere, begin to condense, the kind of humid cap enveloping the polar regions extends more, and facilitates the passage of electricity accumulated in the upper portion of the air. But in this elevated region, and especially at this period of the year, the aqueous vapors must most frequently pass into the state minute particles of ice or snow floating in the air, similar to those which give rise to the halos; they form, as it were, a kind of semi-transparent mist. These half dense fog conduct the electricity to the surface of the earth, near the pole, and are, at the same time, illuminated by these currents of electric discharges. In fact all observers agree in asserting that the aurora borealis is constantly preceded by a mist, which rises from the pole, and the margin of which, less dense than the remainder, is colored the first and, indeed, it is very frequent near the poles in the winter months, and especially in those where there is an abundance of vapor in the air.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY ORATION BY EX-PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE.

AT CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1863.

Grand Democratic Mass-Meeting in the
Granite State—Over 25,000 Good and
True Men in Council.

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: While I have come to reside at this meeting, at your bidding, permit me to say that no command less imperative than your wish on such an occasion, would have brought me here; and I trust that in view of the great aggregation of personal relations which thirty years of manhood life have formed between us, you will recognize in this fact a warm recognition on my part, of the respect and affection which, in all that time, I have never failed to find in you. We meet on the anniversary of a day hallowed by solemn memories, and sanctified as that of the birth of the American Union. The Declaration of Independence laid the foundation of our political greatness in the two fundamental ideas of the absolute independence of the American people, and of the sovereignty of their respective States. Under that standard our wise and heroic forefathers fought the battle of the Revolution; under that they conquered. In this spirit they established the Union, having the conservative thought ever present to their minds, of the original sovereignty and independence of the several States, all with their diverse institutions, interests, opinions and habits, to be maintained intact and secure, by the reciprocal stipulations and mutual compromises of the Constitution. They were master-builders, who reared up the grand structure of the Union, that august temple beneath whose dome three generations have enjoyed such blessings of civil liberty as were never before vouchsafed by Providence to man; that temple before whose altars you and I have not only bowed with devout and grateful hearts; but where, with patriotic vows and sacrifices, we have so frequently consecrated ourselves to the protection and maintenance of those lofty columns of the Constitution by which it was upheld. [Applause.] No visionary enthusiasts were they, dreaming vainly of the impossible uniformity of some wild Utopia of their own imaginations. No desperate reformers were they, madly bent upon schemes which, if consummated, could only result in general confusion, anarchy, and chaos. Oh! no; high-hearted, but sagacious and practical statesmen they were, who saw society as a living fact, not as a troubled vision; who knew that national power consists in the reconciliation of diversities of institutions and interests, not their conflict; and who saw that the necessary elements of all there is sublime or beautiful in the works of art or of nature. Majestic were the solid foundations, the massive masonry, the columned loftiness of that magnificent structure of the Union. Glorious was the career of prosperity, and peace, and power, upon which, from its very birth, the American Union entered, as with the assured march of the conscious offspring of those giants of the Revolution. Such was the Union, as conceived and administered by Washington and Adams, by Jefferson and Madison, and Jackson. Such, I say, was the Union, ere the evil times befell us; ere the madness of sectional hatreds and animosities possessed us; ere, in third generation, the all-comprehensive patriots of the Fathers had died out, and given place to the passionate emotions of narrow and aggressive sectionalism. The Eastern States covered the sea with their ships, the land with their farms and their manufactures; so did the Middle Atlantic States, with addition of their mineral wealth of coal and iron; while the Southern States, with their bright, soft climate and congenial soil, raised up those great staples of cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, corn, which are the life of commerce and manufactures; and the vast regions of the West grew to be the granaries of Europe and America; and still further on was revealed the land of gold and silver on the remote shores of the Pacific. These were the material elements of our national power—each State with its difference of interests, co-operating with the others to constitute one harmonious whole. And so the various European races, co-existing here, though differing in blood, religion, temper, the Protestant and Catholic, the Puritan and the Cavalier; yet, by their differences of character, afforded the mental and moral elements of the power of the Union. Glorious, sublime above all that history records of national greatness, was the spectacle which the Union exhibited to the world, so long as the true spirit of the Constitution lived in the hearts of the people, and the Government of men reciprocally respecting one another's rights, and of States, each moving, planet like, in the orbit of its proper place in the firmament of the Union. Then we were the model Republic of the world, honored, loved, or feared where we were not loved; respected abroad, peaceful and happy at home. No American citizen was then subject to be driven into exile for opinions sake, or arbitrarily arrested and incarcerated in military bastilles—ever as he may now be—not for acts or words of imputed treason, but if he do but mourn in silent sorrow over the desolation of his country—[applause]—no embattled hosts of Americans were then wasting their lives and resources in sanguinary civil strife; no suicidal and paralytic civil war then swept like a raging tempest of death over the stricken homesteads and wailing cities of the Union. Oh! that such a change should have come over our country in a day, as it were—as if all men in every State of the Union—North and South, East and West—were suddenly smitten with homicidal madness, and "the custom of fell deeds" rendered as familiar as if it were a part of our inborn nature; as if an avenging angel had been suffered by Providence to wave a sword of flaming fire above our heads, to convert so many millions of good

men, living together in brotherly love, into insensate beings, savagely bent on the destruction of themselves and of each other, and leaving but a smoldering ruin of conflagration and of blood in the place of our once blessed Union. I endeavor sometimes, as I have no doubt you do, to close my eyes to the clouds, and my eyes to the sights of woe, and to ask myself whether all this can be—to inquire which is true, whether the past happiness and prosperity of my country are but the flattering vision of happy sleep, or its present misery and desolation baply the delusion of some disturbed dream. One or the other seems incredible and impossible; but, alas! the stern truth cannot thus be dispelled from our minds. Can you forget, ought I especially to be expected to forget, those not remote days in the history of our country, when its greatness and glory shed the reflection at least of their rays upon all our lives, and thus enabled us to read the lessons of the Fathers, and of their Constitution in the light of their principles and their deeds? Then war was conducted only against the foreign enemy, and not in the spirit and purpose of prosecuting non-combatant populations, nor of burning undefended towns or private dwellings, and wasting the fields of the husbandmen, or the workshops of the artisan, but of subduing armed hosts in the field. Then the Congress of the United States was the great Council of the whole Union and of all its parts. Then the Executive Administration looked with impartial eye over the whole domain of the Union, anxious to promote the interests and consult the honor and just pride of all the States, seeing no power beyond the law, and devoutly obedient to the commands of the Constitution. How is all this changed! And why? Have we not been told, in this very place, not two weeks ago, by the voice of an authoritative exposition, do we not all know that the cause of our calamities is the intermeddling of too many of the citizens of the Northern States with the constitutional rights of the Southern States, co-operating with the discontents of the people of those States? Do we not know that the disregard of the Constitution, and of the security it affords to the rights of States and of individuals, has been the cause of the calamity which our country is called to undergo? And now, war! in its direst shape—war such as it makes the blood run cold to read of in the history of other nations and of other times—war, on the scale of a million of men in arms—war, as that of barbaric ages, rages in several States of the Union, as its more immediate field, and casts the lurid shadow of its death and lamentation abroad over the whole of our country. No more the quietude of our past days. No more that all; for in these States which are exempt from the actual ravages of war, in which the roar of cannon, and the rattle of musketry, and the groans of the dying, are heard but as a faint echo of terror from other lands, even here in the loyal States, the mailed hand of military usurpation strikes down the liberties of the people, and its foot tramples a desecrated Constitution. [Applause.] Aye, in this land of free thought, free speech and free writing—in this Republic of free expression, with liberty of thought and expression as the very essence of republican institutions—even here, in these free States, it is made criminal for a citizen-soldier, like gallant Edgerly, of New Hampshire, to vote according to his own conscience; or, like that noble martyr of free speech, Yonah Wigdahl, to discuss public affairs in Ohio [applause]; aye, even here, the temporary agents of the sovereign people, the transient administrators of the Government, tell us that in time of war the mere arbitrary will of the President takes the place of the Constitution, and the President himself announces to us that it is reasonable to speak or to write otherwise than as he may prescribe; nay, that it is reasonable even to be silent, though we be struck dumb by the shock of the calamities with which evil counsels, inconsistency and corruption have overwhelmed our country! [Applause.] I will not say this without referring to the authority upon which I rely. In his letter of June 12, 1863, addressed to Erastus Corning, and other citizens of the State of New York, the President makes use of the following extraordinary language:

"Indeed, arrests by process of courts, and arrests in cases of rebellion, do not proceed altogether upon the same basis. The former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at sudden and extensive uprising against the Government, which, at most, will succeed or fail in no great length of time. In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. [Laughter and applause.] The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purpose of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is in danger, is not to be misunderstood. [Laughter.] If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more if he talks ambiguously—like for his country with 'buts' and 'ifs' and 'ands.'"

It is seen by this letter, at least that there is no longer doubt as to where the responsibility for those unconstitutional acts of the last two years, perpetrated by subordinate officers of the Federal Government, both civil and military, properly attaches; but who, I ask, has clothed the President with power to dictate to any one of us when we must or when we may speak, or in relation upon any subject, and especially in relation to the conduct of any public servant? By what right does he presume to prescribe formulae of language for your lips or mine? It seems incredible, and even with authenticated power before us, is amazing, that any such sentiment should have found utterance from the elected representative of a free Government, like that of the United States. My friends, let those obey such behests who will; you and I have been nurtured before among the granite hills, and under the clear skies of New Hampshire, into no such servile temperament. [Applause.] True it is, that any of you, that I myself, may be the next victim of unconstitutional

arbitrary, irresponsible power. But we nevertheless are free men, and we resolve to live, or, if it must be, to die, such. For the sake of the Constitution of the Union, though torn to shreds by the sacrilegious hands of its enemies. [Applause.] How strikingly significant, how suggestive to us on this occasion, is the contemplation of that august spectacle of the recent Convention at Indianapolis, of seventy-five thousand citizens calmly and bravely participating in the discussion of the great principles underlying their sacred rights as freemen—neither awed by cannon frowning upon their liberties, nor provoked by threats into retaliatory violence. I would say to you, fellow-citizens, emulate that exhibition of wisdom and patriotism. Be patient, but resolute. Yield nothing of your rights; but bear and forbear. Let your action show to the world that, with courage and without despotism, you have also the discretion to avoid inconsiderate action in resisting its advances. George Washington and Samuel Adams, that were the nation, and Charles Carroll, George Reed and Roger Sherman, Philip Livingston and Wm. Hooper, Benjamin Franklin and Edward Rutledge, George Walton and Richard Stockton, with their associates of all the thirteen then independent sovereign States, stood eighty-seven years ago to-day, in that simple but most memorable room where the Declaration was signed, like the people of the States whom they represented, with the solemn grandeur of high resolve, if apparently weak, yet with their armor on and their hearts strung for the contest of civil liberty. If we can not be joyous and exultant on this anniversary of that day, it may do us good to remember that joy and exultation were far from the hearts of the brave men who sanctioned the Declaration of Independence, and then fought seven years to maintain it. They felt the inspiration of a great object; and they sought its accomplishment with a stern, devoted, self-sacrificing spirit. They were animated by that determination which in a righteous cause of self-defense and self-vindication is invincible. They knew the condition of the Provinces in point of men and munitions, and they had a clear perception of the colossal power which they were to confront. But neither one nor the other consideration, nor both combined, shook either their faith or their courage. They compensated for the want of numbers, arms, and all which under ordinary circumstances goes to constitute the snows of war, by the glory of their patriotism and the strength of their purpose. To be sure, they fought for their rights, but their endurance and energy were quickened by an incalculable power; they fought for their homes, their hearth-stones, their wives and children behind them. I trust it may be profitable on this occasion, as the call of your meeting suggests, to revive the memories of that heroic epoch of the republic, even though they come laden with regrets, and hold up that period of our history in contrast with the present. Though they come to remind us of what were our relations during the Revolution, and in later years, prior to 1861, to that great Commonwealth which we were accustomed to refer to by the name of "the mother of Statesmen and of States;" and of what those relations now are. Can it be that we are never to think again of the land where the dust of Washington and Patrick Henry, of Jefferson and Madison repose, with emotions of gratitude, admiration and filial regard? Is hate for all that Virginia has taught, all that Virginia has done, all that Virginia now is, to take the place of sentiments which we have cherished all our lives? Other men may be asked to do this, but it is in vain to appeal to me. So far as my heart is concerned, it is not a subject of oblivion. While there may be those in whose breasts such sentiments as these awaken no responsive feeling. I feel assured, as I look over this vast assembly, that the grateful emotions which have signalized this anniversary in all our past history, are not less ours than they are mine, to-day. Let us be thankful, at least, that we have ever enjoyed them; that nothing can take from us the pride and exultation we have felt, as we saw the old flag, and realized its glorious accretion of stars from the original thirteen to thirty-four; that we saw, in the language of New Hampshire's greatest son, if we can with assurance say no more, "I be past at least is secure." But if we can not be joyous, my friends, as we have been on this anniversary, let us show that it is our privilege, with the blessing of God, to be considerate, brave and wise. If there be anything of the great inheritance, under existing circumstances, to save, may we not in an humble, earnest way contribute to that salvation? If we can not do all for which our hearts yearn, may we not at least approach its consummation; in that spirit of devoted loyalty to the Constitution and the Union which we feel? Let the disregard of others for what the Revolutionary fathers achieved, and for the compact which they made, subside as they were in all things but a sense of right and honor by the sufferings of a seven years' war, now stand out before us. Let the people realize what this constant ringing in their ears of the charge that "the Constitution is a covenant with death and a league with hell" has brought about. And then let them see and feel what we had in eighty years of unexampled prosperity and happiness under that Constitution. Let them look back upon those eighty years of civil liberty—of the reign of constitutional law—eighty years of security to our homes, of living in our castles, humble though they may have been, with no power to invade them by night or by day, except under the well defined and exhibited authority of law—a written, published law, enacted by themselves for the punishment of crime and for their own protection—eighty years of the great experiment which astonished the world. If the people will do this, I do not believe that we are so smitten by judicial blindness, that the great mass of our population, North and South, will not some day resolve that we come together again under the old Constitution, with the old flag. [Applause.] I will not believe that this experiment of

man's capacity for self-government, which was so successfully illustrated until all the Revolutionary men had passed to their final reward, is to prove a humiliating failure. Whatever others may do, we will never abandon the hope that the Union is to be restored. [Applause.] Whatever others may do, we will cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him. No matter what may have been done North or South to produce it, this terrible ordeal of blood which has been visited upon us, ought to be sufficient bring us all back to the consciousness of responsibilities and duties. The emotions of all good men are those of sorrow and shame and sadness now over the condition of their country, when they retire at night, and when they open their eyes upon the dawning day, struggle against them though they may. Why should they attempt to disguise it? Solicitude which hangs upon apprehension of personal danger or personal loss, and that alone, is contemptible. Trifling men may indulge in trifling words and thought, while the foundations laid by the fathers are crumbling beneath their feet; but the artificers who laid those foundations found no time in trifling while engaged in their grand and serious work; nor can you. They could lift up their souls in prayer; but they had no heart for levity and mirth. My friends, you have had, most of you have had great sorrows, overwhelming personal sorrows, it may be; but none like these, none like these, which come welling up, day by day, from the great fountain of national disaster, red with the best and bravest blood of the country, North and South; red with the blood of those in both sections of the Union, whose fathers fought the common battle of Independence. Nor have these sorrows brought with them any compensation, whether of national pride or of victorious arms. For it is not vain to appeal to you to raise a shout of joy because the men from the land of Washington, Marion and Sumter, are baring their breasts to the steel of the men from the land of Warren, Stark and Stockton; or because, if this war is to continue to be waged, one or the other must go to the wall—must be consigned to humiliating subjugation? This fearful, fruitless, fatal civil war has exhibited our amazing resources and vast military power. It has shown that united, even in carrying out, in its widest interpretation, the Monroe doctrine, on this Continent, we could with such protection as the broad ocean which flows between ourselves and European powers affords, have stood against the world in arms. I speak of the war as fruitless; for it is clear that, prosecuted upon the basis of the proclamations of September 22 and September 24, 1862, prosecuted as I must understand those proclamations, to say nothing of the kindred brood which has followed, upon the theory of emancipation, devastation, subjugation, it can not fail to be fruitless in every thing except the harvest of woe which it is reaping for what was once the peerless Republic. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, after having said thus much, it is right that you should ask me, what would you do in this fearful extremity? I reply, from the beginning of this struggle to the present moment, my hope has been in moral power. There it reposes still. When in the spring of 1861 I had occasion to address the fellow-citizens of this city, from the balcony of the hotel before us, I then said, I had not believed, and did not believe, believe, aggression by arms was either a suitable or possible remedy for existing evils. (Applause.) All that has occurred since then has but strengthened and confirmed my convictions in this regard. I repeat, then, my judgement impels me to rely upon moral power, and not upon any of the coercive instrumentalities of military power. We have seen in the experience of the last two years how futile are all our efforts to maintain the Union by the force of arms; but even had war been carried on by us successfully, the ruinous result would exhibit its utter impracticability for the attainment of the desired end. Through peaceful agencies, and through such agencies alone, can we hope to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, the great objects for which, and for which alone, the Constitution was formed. If you turn round and ask me, what if these agencies fail; what if the passionate anger of both sections forbids; what if the ballot box is sealed? Then all efforts, whether of war or peace, having failed, my reply is, you will take care of yourselves; witly or without arms, with or without leaders, we will, at least, in the effort to defend our rights as a free people, build up a great manse of hearts, to which men who yearn for liberty will, in after years with bowed head and reverently, resort, as Christian pilgrims to the sacred shrines of the Holy Land.

ADVICE TO WIVES.—A wife must learn how to form her husband's happiness; in what direction the secret of his weakness by working upon them; she must not rashly run counter to his prejudices. Her motto must be, never to irritate. She must study never to draw largely upon the small stock of patience in man's nature, nor to increase his obstinacy by trying to drive him; never, if possible, to have access. I doubt much if a real quarrel, even if made up, does not loosen the bond between man and wife, and sometimes, unless the affection of both be very sincere, lasting. If irritation should occur, a woman must expect to hear from most men a strength and vehemence of language far more than the occasion requires. Mild, as well as stern men, are prone to this exaggeration of language; let not a woman be tempted ever to say anything sarcastic or violent in relation. The bitterest repentance must needs follow such an indulgence, if she do. Men frequently forget what they have themselves said, but seldom what is uttered by their wives. They are grateful, too, for forbearance in such cases; for, while asserting most loudly that they are right, they are often conscious that they are wrong. Give a little time, the greatest boon you can bestow, to the irritated feelings of your husband.

From the New York News.
Who Caused the Outbreak?

As certainly as retributive justice shall prevail, the responsibility for this city's misfortune and disgrace will be fixed upon the Black Republican party. It is useless for its organs to shrink from the dreadful burden; inexorable facts will fasten it upon them, and they must go down to posterity groaning beneath the load. The desperate attempt to transfer the stigma from themselves to others will but aggravate their guilt. They and their party are the authors of the mischief, and when the transgressions of a provoked and deluded populace shall have been forgiven, Black Republicanism will still be branded in history as the arch criminal, condemned to the maledictions of coming generations.

That party first inaugurated official disobedience to law and violation of the Constitution. A reckless Administration introduced and systematized the principle of brute force, and taught the people a lesson in lawlessness. Contempt for the judiciary, and opposition to the constituted tribunals of the land were inculcated by the example of the Federal Executive and his ministers. The total absence of respect for private property and personal liberty by those who govern tempted a like indulgence on the part of those who were the victims of illegal power. Those who sent forth their military minions like marauders, at the dead of night, to attack the citizen's home, and batter down his doors, and drag him from his family to be exiled among enemies, are answerable for similar deeds of violence by others. The thousands of innocent citizens who have languished, and sickened, and gone mad in Federal Bastilles, far from the reach of justice, and subject to the caprice or malice of political adversaries, at least, with their sufferings, the responsibility of their wrongs for all that has occurred of outrage, turbulence and license. The Abolition party gave the people their cue for violence, and this is the prominent and original guilt.

The fanaticism and ambition of the dominant party could not restrain itself within legal bounds; the result has been that others likewise fail to hold their passions in restraint. When the Administration breached the bulwarks of the Constitution and the law, they left an opening for lesser criminals to follow in their footsteps. [De-potism has begotten insubordination, and the hands that were outstretched to strike at liberty, let fall the germs of license and disorder.] The Abolition journals have kept even pace with official recklessness and contempt of law. They have been intent only upon their infamous project of overturning the social fabric of the South, and have advocated, and glorified the unconstitutional measures aimed at that purpose. They have sought to cultivate angry and vindictive sentiment between the sections, and have encouraged a cruel and unchristian mode of warfare, tending to embitter and prolong contention, and to arouse fierce passions on either side. By their ridiculous and phrenzied zeal for the negro, urging him to conspicuous rivalry of white men, they have created a feeling of antipathy against the race. Their violent advocacy of the illegal and odious conscription provoked the popular resentment to the highest pitch.

Meanwhile, borders of mercenary and unscrupulous contractors were basking in the sunshine of Administrative favor and fattening on the people's blood. The feeling prevailed that the war was being carried on in the interest of Emancipation, and for purposes of personal enrichment. It is not strange that the populace were indignant at the attempt to drive them to the shambles that fanaticism might triumph in city grow rich. They forgot their duty and yielded to the worst instincts of their natures. They are not innocent, but the deeper guilt is on the sons of those who have provoked the evil.

Again, we say, the responsibility rests with the Black Republican party. While excitement reigns we will not further urge their complicity, but the time will come when their countrymen will brand them so that ages will not efface the mark.

HOW A CANCER WAS CURED.—A piece of sticking plaster was put on a cancer with a circular piece out of the centre, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it were exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, bloodroot and wheat flour was spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it, the cancer will be found to have been burned and eaten of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole; the rim outside of it will appear white and par-boiled as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed and the rim soon separates; the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer so that it sloughs out like dead flesh and never grows again.

LEE'S ESCAPE.—We regret to say that the dispatch from our special correspondent, which we printed yesterday afternoon, announcing the escape of the rebel army across the Potomac, is confirmed by the official bulletin of General Meade. The only army attending the movement was of a brigade of infantry, fifteen hundred strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle flags, and a number of small arms. Every thing else General Lee has succeeded in placing beyond the Potomac, and he thus not merely carries off the spoils of his Pennsylvania invasion, but the laurels of the campaign, subsequent to his defeat at Gettysburg, belong also to him. —N. Y. Tribune, July 15th.

The following is the nearest bit of wit, floating among the newspapers: "What did Lot do when his wife turned to salt? He got a fresh one."

There is a man up in the country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life—never had corns or tooth-ache—his potatoes never rot—the weeds never eat his wheat—he is never troubled with badgers, does not constabulary—his babies never cry in the night—and his wife never scolds.

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 23

Ex-President Pierce's Speech.
Our readers will be greatly indebted to us for copying the speech of Franklin Pierce, late President of the United States. It discusses some of the most essential issues of the times in a manner that most command unqualified admiration; for the speech is sound in principle, resolute in argumentative logic, lofty, noble and patriotic in spirit, and energetic and elegant in expression. But with all these attractions, its most valuable quality is, the earnestness and force with which he presents fundamental truths for the consideration of his countrymen—truths which concern the most essential rights of the people, the peace, prosperity, freedom and happiness of themselves and posterity, all now imperilled. Let every man read and ponder.

Another Raid upon Maysville.
Early on Tuesday morning last, a party of about 18 men, said to belong to the roving forces commanded by Underwood of Carter county, made their appearance, armed with carbines and revolving pistols, in our streets. They remained in town till the afternoon was far spent, meantime committing divers depredations upon private property, and inflicting personal violence, though no serious injury upon some individuals. Of their acts of lawlessness, we can only mention a part, as we have not been able to get a correct statement of all. The first we heard of, was the taking of James Hall's noted family carriage horse dressed in his head with Union flags and parading him through the streets. The next, was a demand on Alex. Maddox for money and goods, accompanied by threatening his life; though Mr. Maddox escaped to a place of safety. They took from his clerk a small amount of money and goods; and kicked and otherwise abused a young man (after pointing pistols at him) named Deacon, who happened to be in the store, his crippled hand being carried in a sling. Several of them went to J. S. Gilpin's Jewelry Store in the morning, looked around and went out without any sort of misbehavior. Afterwards one of them (said to have been Underwood) came back alone, but heavily armed, and ordered Mr. Gilpin to hand him over the watches, hanging on the velvet show-board. Mr. Gilpin of course refused and ordered him out of his house. He jumped on his horse, saying he would soon bring men enough there to "fix him." Mr. Gilpin immediately fastened his windows and doors and left; when immediately a party of them came, bursted the doors, and carried off about twenty watches, (the property of Mr. Gilpin's customers) and quantity of jewelry, chiefly female ornaments. Three of the watches were returned upon the solicitation of Capt. Carr White. They entered the clothing-store of Blum & Heckinger, where they furnished themselves with clothes *ad libitum*, hats and other goods, and also required Blum to hand over the contents of his pocket book, some \$160. They took two horses from Jackson's Livery Stable, but allowed him to redeem them on payment of \$75; and got two horses on the road near the Cemetery, the names of whose owners have escaped our memory.

It has been said on the streets, though we have not been able to trace the statement to any authentic source, that they got possession, in some way, of a number of pistols or other arms belonging to the Provost Guard.

In regard to such outrages as these, we cannot but repeat the indignant denunciation we uttered on the occasion of similar lawlessness perpetrated by Everett's men when lately in this city.

Morgan's Last Raid.—There is nothing that we remember in all history so remarkable and daring in some features, disastrous as it proved in the end, as John Morgan's last raid. With but about four thousand cavalry, without infantry or organized artillery force, he traversed four populous and powerful States, on a line of march, measuring its meanderings, of some eight or nine hundred miles, and nearly all the way through hostile territory. Does history exhibit a parallel to this? Far from being surprised at his capture, we are only amazed that he was not captured at a point more than five hundred miles in the rear of that at which he met the inevitable fate of his foolhardy audacity. While some may admire his daring, none can justify his military discretion; for we hold that no leader on either side in any war, should expose his men, however willing and obedient as followers, to the unavoidable hazards of attempting impossibilities.

The Democratic State Ticket in Kentucky.
The Democratic State ticket in Kentucky has been completed. Here it is:
For Governor—Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Nelson County.
For Lieutenant Governor—W. B. Read, of Lenoir.
For Attorney General—Thos. T. Turner, of Madison.
For Auditor—Grant Green, of Henderson.
For Treasurer—H. C. Kellum.
For Register—Thomas J. Frazer.
For Superintendent of public instruction—T. O. McKee.
The election is on the first Monday of August.

THE WAR NEWS.

The past week has been, like the preceding, one of disaster and gloom to the rebels. Morgan's raid, remarkable as it was for foolhardy daring, has at last been completely frustrated. After successfully marching from Middle or Southern Tennessee, through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, he was intercepted near Buffington Island, while preparing to cross the river into Virginia. He was there confronted by overwhelming forces on his front, rear and flanks, and nearly all his men captured, the remainder dispersed, and they still liable to be taken as stragglers. The details are however so confused, that we forbear copying them, contenting ourselves with this general summary, until we receive accurate and authentic reports.

Port Hudson was surrendered to General Banks with 7,000 prisoners, on the 8th.

The process of paroling the captured at Vicksburg, numbering thirty odd thousands, has been completed. Gen. Sherman, with a heavy division of Grant's army had marched eastward and occupied Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi. What Johnston, the Confederate commander is about, is not clearly developed. He will probably "turn up" soon, if Sherman makes a further advance into the interior.

The position and movements of Bragg are again enveloped in some mystery. One rumor sends him towards Kentucky, to concentrate in this State with Buckner and Preston, while another reports him heading for Georgia. What the truth is, let the reader guess for himself, for we can't assist his conjectures.

Charleston has again become a point of great interest. The Federals assaulted the Confederate works on Morris Island, (the outermost defences of the City) and carried all but Fort Wagner, which they were confident of reducing also. If this be effected, we may soon after expect to hear of a grand combined land and sea attack on Charleston, Fort Sumpter and other defences, the Federals expressing the most confident hopes of success; and indeed a Charleston paper is reported to have admitted that the last hope of saving the city rests in the bayonet.

The crossing of the Potomac by Lee's army, was a great surprise to the Federal Commander, Meade, who expected to have caught him on the northern bank near Williamsport and fought the decisive battle of the war. But Lee successfully achieved the passage of his main army, with 7,000 train wagons, losing only a brigade of his rear guard, some 1,500 men captured. Lee's movements are not clearly defined, but he is supposed to be going up the Shenandoah Valley, with a view of covering Richmond, and resuming operations on the old theatre of war in Virginia. Meade has also crossed the Potomac, lower down the river, and has the advantage of a shorter march than Lee, to gain any point in Eastern Virginia either may desire possess. The ultra eastern press are already muttering dissatisfaction at Meade for having allowed Lee to escape unscathed, rumors are abroad that he is to be superseded by Grant; but this is not probable.

The anti-conscription riots in the North and the reported discontent with the Confederate government in North Carolina, though not regular military operations, are nevertheless marked features of the war. Several days of terrible riots, attended with all the usual and horrible consequences of mob violence, murders, arson and many shocking barbarities, were passed before the disturbance could be quelled. Similar riots, though of less magnitude, occurred at Brooklyn, New York, Troy and other places in New York State, Newark, N. J., and Boston, Mass. They have all been suppressed, and the government is proceeding vigorously with the process of drafting. On the other hand, Jeff Davis, as if unspurred by the late disasters to his arms, seems to gather either courage or desperation from reverses, and has ordered out the entire able-bodied population of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; so that we have still before us the horrid prospect of an indefinite prolongation of this hideous war.

P. S. We understand that a telegram was received by private hands in the city yesterday, corroborating the news of Morgan's defeat, and reporting, further, that the Federal forces in Virginia had intercepted Lee's progress towards Richmond. As to this last, the reader has seen the same statement, in effect, so many times heretofore, that he will be inclined to await further proof before attaching much credence to it. Our own impression is, that though Lee retired from the theatre of operations in Pennsylvania and Maryland, the advantageous results of them in the end will remain with him. It certainly was not a decisive victory, if a victory in any sense, for Meade; for Lee retired with the main body of his army, without loss of artillery, with very slight loss of trains, with far greater trains than he took in the advance, his enemy failing to pursue in his track, but endeavoring to cut across by a nearer route. In the actual results of the fight, the losses on each side nearly balanced one another. All we can say of the result at present is, that great battles are to be again fought over in Virginia.

B. A. Alexander's great sale of stock took place on his farm, in Woodford county, a few days ago. Sixty-five thorough-bred horses brought \$14,770, or \$127.20 per head. The trotting-horses sold low, and Southdown bucks brought from \$30 to \$80, and ewes \$20.

Gov. Wickliffe's Position—A Correction.
In our notice of the position of Governor Wickliffe, in the Bulletin of the 9th, we stated it as we then understood it to be—that he believed the Union could be restored by military coercion, from which we dissented. A correspondent has addressed us a very civil note, in which he says he thinks we do not fully comprehend Gov. Wickliffe's position in reference to the measures which now press themselves upon the country, and, along with his note, sent us a number of speeches and the letter of acceptance by Gov. Wickliffe. From these documents our correspondent deduces the following as the views of Gov. Wickliffe: That he was never of opinion that coercion or war by the United States would restore the Union; but that when the War was inaugurated by the South and the Capitol threatened, it was the duty of the United States to resist it; and that though he never believed that war of itself could restore the Union, yet it was necessary to meet the armed power of the South, and then employ the usual means of negotiation for the constitutional restoration of the Union.

Upon an examination of the documents submitted to us, we are satisfied that our correspondent's statement of the position of Gov. W. is substantially true, and we very cheerfully make the correction, for nothing could be further from our purpose than to misstate the position of any gentleman on any side of any question.

Gov. Wickliffe's position then is, in effect, as follows: That as long as the rebels are in arms against the constitutional authority of the Federal government, they are to be resisted with arms, until they consent to negotiate for the restoration of the Union; that the war should be conducted by constitutional measures alone for constitutional objects alone and adequate supplies of men and money granted therefor; but that no more men or money should be granted for the prosecution of a war, perverted from its original and legitimate object, to a war for unconstitutional objects, such as abolition of slavery, confiscation; suspension of *habeas corpus*, destruction of private rights, personal liberty, and all spirit of fraternity, &c., &c., which he charges the Federal administration with now pursuing.

Our friends told the War Department two or three weeks ago issued an order for the enrollment of free negroes in Kentucky as citizens within the purview of the conscription act. The illegality, offensiveness, and temerity of this order, as we learn, immediately led to an earnest remonstrance on the part of our State authorities, seconded warmly by General Burdiss and by General Boyle. In answer to his remonstrance, the President, we understand, signified that the enrollment of the free negroes in Kentucky was not intended as necessarily preliminary to the drafting and arming of them but might be preliminary to their employment as simple laborers. In other words, the President declared that he had not yet made up his mind to do more than enroll the negroes. For reasons obvious to all Kentuckians at least, this declaration was not deemed satisfactory, and the remonstrance has been renewed by our State authorities in more explicit and more urgent terms. We have the utmost confidence that the remonstrance thus renewed will prevail.

If the order were clearly legal it would be most rash and improper to attempt to enforce it; but it is clearly illegal. Free negroes are not citizens of the United States, and the President can find in Kentucky no respectable authority that will affirm the contrary. On this point Governor Robinson, the chief magistrate of the State, and Judge Ballard, the chief judicial officer of the nation in the State, are completely a unit. And with them herein all classes of the Commonwealth thoroughly agree. In the universal estimation of Kentuckians the order is wholly illegal as well as offensive in the extreme. We cannot presume that the President will adhere to the order without presuming that he is devoid of the first instincts of prudence no less than of justice. The President, whatever his infirmity of judgment or of will, is not thus weak and headlong. We do not harbor a doubt that he will speedily rescind the order. So confident indeed are we in this respect that but for the notice of the order by some of our contemporaries in the State we should perhaps have felt it our duty under all the circumstances to leave the matter in the hands of the State authorities without comment for the present at any rate. Certain it is that the matter could not be in abler or more faithful hands.

In the mean time, we are assured that the order is practically suspended. This is as it should be.—*Lou. Journal.*

We clip the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer, in regard to Col. Timberlake of the Indiana Home Guards, who was stationed opposite to Brandenburg to prevent the crossing of Morgan's forces:

"Colonel Timberlake, his commander, though a brave man, did not comprehend his duty; instead of disabling the boats, which would have detained the rebels on the Kentucky bank until the arrival of Gen. Hobson's force, which had been in pursuit, ordered his men to save them, and thus gave them the means of transportation."

"Among the fantastic tricks which he cut in the sight of high Heaven and John Morgan, was that of mounting a stump and hallooing across the river, at the top of his voice, the following speech: 'In the name of the State of Indiana, I command you to surrender; bring over the John B. McCombs, and let off the steam on the Alice Dean.' The reply was laconic, but expressive: 'Oh, h—l old man, come over and take a drink.'"

A Broken Fortune.—Ovid finely compares a broken fortune to a fallen column; the lower it sinks, the greater weight it is obliged to sustain. Thus, when a man's circumstances are such that he has no occasion to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him; but should his wants be such that he needs for a trifle, it is two to one whether he may be trusted with the smallest sum.

Says the Traveller: "President Lincoln continues to tell stories." His story will not tell well in history.—*Boston Post.*

The Latest from Morgan.

We have but little to add to what we stated of the whereabouts and movements of Morgan. He was at Chester, 5 miles from Pomeroy, at 4 o'clock last evening, completely surrounded by our forces, both land and cavalry. Every road was barricaded and defended, so that his escape from his present position is regarded as impossible. He may attempt a bold dash through our lines toward Blennerhassett, near Parkersburg, or to Buffington; but in the event of such a movement he will be met by strong opposing forces on land and a fleet of gunboats on the river, reaching within halting distance twelve miles above Parkersburg. All the fords are strongly guarded, and his escape is not regarded as probable. He has withdrawn all his detachments from the river, and has massed all his troops into one column near Chester. It is expected that during last night, under cover of the darkness, he would make a dash to extricate himself from his present dilemma.

LATER FROM MORGAN—HE ENGAGES IN A FIGHT AND IS DEFEATED.—Intelligence was received in the city last night that Morgan's forces made a detour from Chester and went to Buffington, and at daylight, yesterday morning, made an attempt to cross the river at the head of the island. The cavalry in his rear, that had come up just as he made the attempt to cross, and the gunboats in the river, engaged him. The fight lasted for nearly an hour, in which Morgan was repulsed twice, and lost 150 in killed and drowned and over 100 wounded. Our loss was 6 killed and 20 wounded. After the second repulse his forces scattered and fled to the hills, ravines and woods. Our troops are in close pursuit, and are continually capturing prisoners and bringing them in. At five o'clock last evening a detachment of Morgan's men, with Duke at their head, were passing Blennerhassett's, to cross the river at that point. General Judah was within firing distance of them at last accounts. Their capture is now regarded to be beyond doubt.—*Cin. Enquirer, 20th.*

Modus Operandi of the Draft.
The following, which has just been received from the Conscription Bureau, describes the exact form and manner of making the draft:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1863.
Circular No. 41.]

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO MAKING THE DRAFT.

I. Provost Marshals will cause the name of each person of the first class enrolled to be written on a card as soon as the enrollment lists are completed. These cards must be uniform in size, shape and color.

II. The cards are then to be assorted by subdistricts, verified by comparison with the enrollment lists, and placed in an envelope marked with the number of the subdistrict and the number of cards contained in it and sealed.

III. After all the sub districts have been prepared, all the envelopes will be put in one, and sealed up, and put away until the day of the draft.

IV. On the day of the draft the Board of Enrollment will open the envelope in presence of any who choose to attend, and take the envelope containing the cards of the first sub-district. These cards will be counted as they are placed in the box, and must agree with the number on the envelope. The box should be about one foot wide, one foot deep and one and a half long, with a lid securely fastened on, and a hole in the lid large enough to admit a man's hand.

V. This being done, the Commissioner will announce that the draft for the first sub-district of such district of such State, for so many men, will commence.

VI. The Provost Marshal, or some trustworthy person selected by him, will then be blindfolded, and draw from the box a single card, which he will hand to the Commissioner, who will read aloud the name on it. The Clerk will immediately enter this name on a list previously prepared, opposite No. 1.—Thus the draft will continue until the required number of names are drawn, when the cards remaining in the box will be taken out and counted, so as to verify the whole number originally put in.

VII. Great care must be taken to enter names on the roll exactly in the order in which they are drawn.

VIII. The remaining sub-districts will be proceeded with in like manner.

IX. As soon as practicable, persons drafted will be notified. JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

Freedom of Speech and the Press.
Reverdy Johnson, the great Union leader in Maryland, who was never a Democrat, has written a letter to the Concord (N. H.) Democratic celebration, in which he says:

"Freedom of speech, and of the press, too, must not be bridged. This is provided for by an express constitutional guarantee, which it is an impeachable offense to disregard. The military, too, should be instructed to conduct the war on the humane principles of the modern laws of war. The burning of private or public buildings, where they are not being used by the rebels for military purposes, and the appropriation of private property, except for our own military purposes, must end. To tolerate this is to make an effective restoration of the Union impossible. Such acts of vandalism plant deep in the hearts of the sufferers bitter hostility. In the words of the poets of the heavens—

"Never can true reconciliation grow
Where wounds of deadly hate have plored so deep."

"Such outrages, too, are bringing upon us the indignation and contempt of the world.—Slighter enormities of like kind, occurring during the wars of 1776 and 1812, met with our universal reprobation. The burning of the public buildings in Washington, at the latter period, caused Wellington to blush for the good name of England. So sensible was he of the disgrace, that it is known that he never permitted the subject to be referred to in his presence. And in the war with Mexico, no such outrages were permitted by our gallant leader, Scott; and yet, to our shame, they are now being perpetrated without, so far as the public know, Government rebuke. On this day, too, it will be the duty of all political parties to do justice to each other. During the canvass in New York and New Jersey, which resulted in the election of Seymour and Parker, their opponents denounced them as disloyal and traitors. The last few days have established the gross injustice of the accusation."

The amount of legal tender notes now out is three hundred and eighty-one millions. There is near four millions of demand notes outstanding.

Another Circular from the Provost Marshal General's Office.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863.
Circular No. 47.]

1. Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact, and order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

2. The following opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whitney, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the Enrollment Act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requesting him to appear at a designated rendezvous for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice is left, without furnishing a substitute or paying \$300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and held for trial by Court-martial, and sentenced to death. A person after being drafted and before receiving notice deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice or furnish a substitute or pay the \$300, he will be in law a deserter and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and, when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he change his residence or abscond, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is by the performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal.

WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of War Department, JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 18.
Circular No. 51.]

The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases to which it is applicable. Opinion: A person—if drafted into the military service of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability, as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision thereon is final.

If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right after such decision to pay his commutation money or to furnish his substitute within such extended time as may be fixed by the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty.

[Signed] **WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.**

Mr. Whiting, Solicitor, says that the draft to New York is delayed only while the mob is being quelled, and that the Enrollment Act will be enforced, without fear or favor in every loyal State.

The New Negro System in Louisiana—How it Works.

The very intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Vicksburg, June 5th, says:

"It will be remembered that among other things done by Gen. Thomas during his recent visit to this department, was the leasing of a number of plantations rebel property—along the Mississippi River, to men from the North. The Government agrees to furnish contrabands, and the lessees are to share the products of the soil with Uncle Sam. The system appears to work badly, and will ultimately end, as usual, in the United States getting the worst of the bargain. The lessees are a scaly set of fellows, and have so little confidence in the legality of their tenure to the lands, that they are continually raising a hue and cry about guerrillas hovering about them, and are continually appealing to the military authorities for protection. Acquiescence to their petitions would involve the transfer of Grant's Army to Louisiana, and the fortification of all their cotton-fields. The 'lessees' policy is visionary. It looked well last winter, but looks badly now. It will cost twice as much as the net proceeds of the farms to maintain in their vicinity as sufficient force to hold the guerrillas at bay."

"The negroes furnished to the lessees by the Government are badly treated, judging from their attempts to run away and return to their original masters. They came into our lines supposing they were henceforth to be free men. Instead of this, many of them are subjected to harder taskmasters than they ran away from; the only difference in their favor being that they get a little pay now; which they never received before. Call it by what name you will, it is nothing but a system of slavery, and that of the most rigorous kind, so far as manual labor and restriction of personal liberty is concerned."

A Battle with Prices' Army—He Captures a Fort with Four Small Guns.
WASHINGTON, July 19.—There is nothing definitely known about Lee's army. He is making his way to Culpepper and Gordonsville with all possible speed.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear Admiral Porter, dated 9th inst., in which he states, that having received information from various sources, on the 21st ult., that the rebel General Price was moving from Arkansas toward the Mississippi, he made the proper dispositions to meet the rebels at such points as he knew to be assailable, sending a force to Helena. The Bragg, Tyler and Hastings, were the vessels detailed. The object of the expedition was to prevent the rebels from their design of moving on some point on the river, cutting off our transports, and to relieve Vicksburg.

They attacked the outposts of our troops on the 4th inst., with their whole force, and as the works were slight, succeeded in getting possession of a small fort of four light guns. The troops behaved most nobly in the engagement, and at the writing of the account in Admiral Porter's report, Price was retreating toward Alexandria.

The tobacco crop of three counties in Indiana will this year amount to 950,000 pounds.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.
THURSDAY, July 23, 1863.

Sugar—New Orleans, 12½ to 14c.
Molasses—New Orleans, 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.
Coffee—85 to 40 with upward tendency.
Wheat—Red 80c.; White 90c. @ 95c.
Flour—Selling at from \$6.50, \$6.00 @ \$6.50.
Whisky—Market firm Ross & Newell's extra selling at 41c.
Crash Sugar, 17c.
Gran. " 17c.
Loaf " 17c.
Bacon—Sides ¼c; Hams 6@8c; Shoulders 5c.
Lard—8 to 12c, per lb.
Hemp—\$120 to \$125 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 7½ @ 12½.
Mackerel—Bbls. No. 2, \$12; Half bbls. 7.00, Quarters \$4.00.
Salt—50c. @ bushel.
Iron—Bar Iron 2½; Nail Iron 6½ @ 8; Horse Shoe 3½ @ 5c.
Nails—\$5 25 for 10d.
Rice—9c. @ lb.
Feathers—37 cents the.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION
A Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street, Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old cased, of a lot of some thousands of my own curing, still remaining for select use.
ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.
ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Good—And produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.
ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON—50 Bbls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.
ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.
ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR—The choicest brands always kept.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.
ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades.
ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship cable always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

OAKUM—Choice prepared always on hand.
A. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.
ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.
ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.
A. MADDOX.

CANDLES—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.
ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR—The purest Cider vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.
ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL—Always in full supply.
ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS—The best manufactured German, Russian, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.
ALEX. MADDOX.

W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELL, GEO. W. ROSS, JR.

ROSS & NEWELL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, KY., JULY 23

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

The exhibition of the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Shelbyville, Ky., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of August. A fine list of premiums is offered.

An estimate—probably exaggerated—of the injury inflicted on Pennsylvania by Lee's invasion of that State, places the amount at Fifty million dollars.

The Lafayette Courier says that eight thousand bogsheads of tobacco have passed that city by the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad the present season.

The Maryland Club House of Baltimore has been seized by Gen. Schenck, because it was a resort for the secession of Baltimore, who made it their headquarters.

While Gen. Pain lay wounded near the breastworks of Port Hudson, his Assistant Adjutant General offered to any one that would carry him a drink of water, \$2,000. A brave fellow undertook the task, and succeeded in cooling the parched lips of the hero, but, doubtless, saving his life, but death was his own reward. He was riddled with rebel bullets.

The ball on the top of the dome of the St. Paul's London, weighs 5,000 pounds, and is 6 feet in diameter. Workmen are engaged in regilding it, and they are watched by crowds of people through telescopes as they work at the giddy height.

The Lindell House, at St. Louis, said to be the largest and finest in the United States, is to be opened in September next. The lessees have gone East to purchase the furniture.

A southern paper says that a gentleman who passed through Richmond on the 15th, stated that the yellow fever had broken out among the Union troops at New Orleans and the hotels and hospitals were full of the sick. He says there were not more than 500 available troops in the city. Boats crowded with wounded were constantly arriving from Port Hudson.

The wife of a New York hardware merchant found her husband, one day last week, acting improperly with his book-keeper, a daughter of nineteen, and was so enraged that she threw a quantity of vitriol upon them, inflicting the girl very seriously. The injured wife then took a dose of strychnine, which killed her instantly.

The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Peking. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upwards of a thousand years.

Godey for August.
This number of Godey the ladies will find interesting and instructive reading, besides the beautiful steel engraving and fashion plates that excel all other publications.

By a new order of the War Department, all men enlisting in ninety days in the regular army, for five years, are to receive a premium, of advance pay and a bounty of \$402.

The Shakers, at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., among their rules relating to visitors, have the following: "Married persons, tarrying with us over night, are respectfully notified that each sex will occupy separate sleeping apartments while they remain.—This rule will not be departed from under any circumstance." A friend says he was reading this to a married lady when she innocently remarked: "How foolish that is, isn't it?"

Gen. Wool, the old veteran soldier of 1812, next in age and rank to Gen. Scott, has been relieved, since the anti-draft riots, of the command of the Department of New York, and Gen. Dix, a new-made young General, chosen from the political ranks, appointed in his place. The supposition seems to be, that Dix will enforce the conscription with more vigor than Wool.

Geo. Saunders is said to be in London up to his eyes in Confederate contracts. It is said he has six ships for the Confederate Government nearly ready for sea.

The Democratic State Convention of California have nominated Ex-Gov. Downey for Governor, and adopted a platform similar to that of the Seymour Democrats of the State of New York.

During the panic at Pittsburg to prevent capture by the rebels, the bankers and others of that city transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, 15,000,000 in gold, and on the succeeding day \$650,000.

WHAT GENERAL MIFFLIN SAID.—When General Washington delivered up his commission to Congress, then sitting at Annapolis, General Mifflin, the President, in the course of the eloquent remarks he addressed to the returning hero, said: "You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power, through all disasters and changes."

Of how many of our present military leaders, who refuse to obey the civil laws, can this be said? How few have taken General Washington as a pattern.

We clip the following from the Maysville Eagle of Tuesday:

Shooting.—An unfortunate affair occurred in this city on Saturday, resulting in the death of an Irishman named Murphy, who was formerly a citizen of Maysville, but recently resided in Cincinnati. Murphy had been drinking freely, and publicly boasted that he had been riding with John Morgan for three days. A member of Captain Bierbower's company heard him and informed his Captain. When questioned concerning what he had said, Murphy denied having made such boasts, but when confronted with the proof he partially admitted that he had used such language.—Bierbower then ordered his arrest, when Murphy drew a revolver and attempted to shoot one of the soldiers, the ball fortunately going into the air. He then lowered the pistol and was in the act of shooting Captain Bierbower, when the latter shot him through the breast Murphy then staggered and wheeled, when a squad of soldiers fired at him, killing him instantly. The first shot would have been fatal. The deceased was at one time an ardent Union man, and it is probable that his boasts of having been with Morgan were merely the effects of drink. His friends say that his visit to Maysville was for the purpose of buying cattle. He leaves a family and his death will be mourned by many personal friends. His funeral on yesterday was attended by an immense concourse of his countrymen.

The following is the result of the Coroner's Inquest:

MAYSVILLE, Ky., July 18, 1863.
At an inquest held on the body of Michael Murphy, dec'd., the jury do find the following verdict:—That said Michael Murphy came to his death by a pistol shot, from the hands of Captain F. H. Bierbower, in the discharge of his duty and in self defence.
R. G. JANUARY, Foreman.
HUGH GILMORE, R. ALBERT.
W. S. BRIDGES, GEORGE WORMALD, GEO. W. LLOYD.

The Louisville Democrat thus condenses in a brief space the gist of the long letter of the President to the Ohio delegation in the Vallandigham case. It says: "The President assumes that he may do any thing that the public safety, in his judgment, requires, regardless of the constitutional restrictions in time of peace. He may, therefore, suspend Courts and elections, dispense with one or both Houses of Congress, in fact, he is supreme dictator as long as the war lasts; and it is easy to see how he can contract it at his discretion, and exercise supreme power in all time to come, appointing his successor in office, deeming it necessary to do so to insure the public safety. "The man who condemns the acts of the Government weakens it, and renders it less able to meet the rebellion. These acts must, therefore, not be criticised. Acts that imperil the public safety must not be discussed, lest the public safety be impaired. If a change of policy is indispensable to the public safety, still nothing must be said lest the public safety may be in danger. "Strange doctrine that in time of public danger, the will of the President is the supreme law; that the Constitution makes it so, and thus annihilates itself!" In other words, Lincoln assumes that he has the power of the Czar of Russia, and can do anything he deems necessary, without any check or hindrance. Beautiful doctrine!

SENTIMENTS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.—Mr. Jefferson, when Vice President, seeing the efforts of the Administration of the elder Adams to bring about this state of things, wrote a letter to a friend, in which, among other things, he says: "I am for preserving to the States the powers not yielded to the Union. I am for freedom of religion, and against all maneuvers to bring about a legal ascendancy of one sect over another, for FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, and against all violations of the CONSTITUTION TO SILENCE BY FORCE, and not by reason, the COMPLAINTS OR CRITICISMS, JUST OR UNJUST, OF OUR CITIZENS against the conduct of their agents." That is the Democratic doctrine of to-day.

LESSONS OF THE HOUR.—The mob in New York is an exemplification of the higher law doctrine of Republicanism. The men who now resist the draft, are following the example set them by Republicanism in resisting the Fugitive law. The mob in New York is a strong and almost conclusive indication that anarchy—the total dissolution of society—is at hand. When presses, and persons, and public assemblies were being mobbed all over the North, and when Republican papers, preachers, and stumpers, and the Republican masses everywhere, gave to this violence their express or implied approval, we knew the end was coming.

The first step to the ruin which has overtaken our people, was the departure from law. It was the Republican party which first spurned the obligations of the Constitution and laws.

The Republican party, as a party, in Ohio, and in all the Northern States, have been advocating the law, and investigating the mob violence, during the past two years, specially. Look now at New York, and consider the fruits of their doctrine and example.

Let all good men combine to restore the rule of law—not mob-law, nor soldier law—but civil law—the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof.

The only party in the country which has the capacity or the disposition to enforce the Constitution and the laws in their entirety, is the Democratic party. The only place for a law-abiding, order-loving man is in the Democratic party.—Logan (O.) Gazette.

ANOTHER SACRIFICE.—The Abolition press are opening their sacrificing howl upon General Meade for allowing General Lee to cross the Potomac without a battle. No skill, no ability, no sacrifices, can save the Commander of the Army of the Potomac from Abolition condemnation. It was so at Fredericksburg. The Commander of the Army of the Potomac is, with the Administration at Washington, an aspirant for the Presidency in 1864, and the more brilliant and successful his strategy, the more he is underrated by the friends of the Cabinet at Washington. Abolitionism is the great touchstone, and those who can not come up to that standard must bear all the penalties of "Toryism," "disloyalty," &c. The truth is, we are hastening to a despotism, and the people are oblivious to the fact. We do not know that it will do any good to advise them of the fact.—Cin. Enquirer.

A person can live comfortably in Japan for two cents a day, or fourteen cents a week. A first class house can be purchased for \$30.

The Abolition Dynasty.

Conway, the agent of the American Abolitionists, in his letter to the London Times in reply to Mason's exposure of him, says: "I wonder that Mr. Mason did not see what the Americans will certainly see, that my second note to him admits that my authority extended definitely only to the declaration that the Abolitionists of America were giving moral support to this war simply and only in the interest of emancipation; and that when that issue ceased to be involved they would no longer sustain it."

We have italicized a portion of the above to call particular attention to it. While Mr. Conway denied that he had authority to enter into negotiations with Mr. Mason, yet he declares, in his final note, that the Abolitionists were giving moral support to this war "simply and only in the interest of emancipation," and that "when that issue ceased to be involved, they (the Abolitionists) would not sustain it." (the war) That is just the position of the Administration, which has been completely and entirely under the influence of the Wades, Wilsons, Sumners, Chancellors & Co., who regarded the Union as not worth a curse without "a little blood-letting."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Our National Disorder.—Dr. Roback's Cures.

The American stomach is a tormenting organ. It is generally out of order. The reason is obvious. The driving man of business has not time, or will not take time properly to masticate his food. He hurls it, and as bad habits are catching all classes follow his example. Hence Dyspepsia, with all its complications—hence Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and disorders of the Bowels, in all their various phases. Against these and a hundred other complaints, the Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier are waging an exterminating warfare. The success of these Medicines has been astonishing, even in an age of scientific miracles. They do not alleviate, they extinguish a disorder. The agony, the fever, the debility, the despondency, which characterize affections of the digestive and secretory organs, vanish under the influence of these preparations. The constitution itself seems to acquire new energy under their operation. See advertisement.

DIED.
Suddenly, at an advanced age, in Flemingsburg, on Tuesday night, July 21, 1863, Mrs. MORGAN, widow of the late Gen. DANIEL MORGAN, long and eminent citizen of Fleming County, and for many years a Representative and Senator in the Kentucky Legislature. Mrs. MORGAN was a woman of the most excellent qualities which adorn her sex, and raised a family of children of whom the world were well said, like the mother of the General, she was my jewel. Having well performed the duties of life, she was prepared for death; and though mourned by the many of her family and friends left behind, she is gone to the abodes of the just and the blessed.

COBINATION MILL!
CIDER & GRAPE MILL, CORN SHELLER and SHUCKER, all combined in one Mill, a new and complete Machine, just received and for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.
July 22, 1863.

FOX SPRINGS!

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN WATERING PLACE,
SITUATED IN FLEMING COUNTY, KY., Ten Miles East of Flemingsburg, in a most beautiful region, celebrated for its pure and invigorating atmosphere and wild and beautiful scenery, is again open for the reception of visitors. The variety and virtues of its waters, consisting of the WHITE AND BLACK SULPHUR, CHALYBEATE AND ALUM, afford to the invalid the largest chance for improvement. No pains will be spared to render those comfortable who visit the Springs either for health or pleasure.

Mrs. F. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

For any information as to prices, address W. C. FLEMING, Goddard House, Maysville, Ky. July 9, 1863.

Valuable and Desirable Property FOR SALE!

I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIDENCE situated in the West end (new addition) of the City of Maysville. The lot fronts 318 feet on the Germantown Turnpike and extends back same width, to Third street. The grounds are handsomely laid off and planted with Evergreens, choice shrubbery and flowers—besides which there are a quantity of Fruit Trees of every description, suitable to this climate—in full bearing. There is a large and productive Garden attached. This House is one of the best and most substantially built in this country, it contains eleven Rooms, besides Kitchen, Servants Rooms, Bath Room, Store Room, &c., and every convenience that can be desired to minister to ease and comfort. Attached to the property is a fine Stable with 4 stalls, Carriage House and a roomy Cow House, with a fine lot of about 1/2 of an acre, extending to low water mark on the Ohio River and partially graded and paved. This property is exempt from the railroad Tax. If not sold at private sale it will be offered at Public Sale, 25th of this month (July).

Apply to the undersigned in person or by letter addressed to Box 42.

GEORGE W. BLATTERMAN.
Maysville, Ky., July 2, 1863.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in the City of Maysville, under the name and style of ALEX. POWER & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. J. ROSS & A. J. NEWELL, are alone authorized to settle the business of the Firm. All persons having claims against the Firm will present them for payment, and all who know themselves to be indebted to the same will please come forward and settle without delay.

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELL.
Maysville, Ky., July 1st, 1863.

New Grain Store!

HAVING Retired from the firm of ALEX. POWER & Co., I will continue on my own account in the Grain Trade, on Wall Street, next door to Alex. Maddox, and solicit all our old customers to give me a call, as I have a large number of Sacks and feel confident of my ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to deal with me.

ALEX. POWER.
Maysville, Ky., July 1, 1863.

FRANK & COONS.
Attorneys at Law,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

A. B. COLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL Practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention. Office on Court street with STANTON & THROCK.
[April 30, 1863-ly]

J. K. SUMRALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.
Jan 15, 1863-ly

E. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1862.

K. M. HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FLEMINGSBURG, KY.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS [may14/63-ly]

Sewing Machine for Sale.
I have a No. 1 Laid & Webster Sewing Machine, in fine running order that I will sell at a reduced price.
CHAS. WHITE, Boot & Shoe Store.

The Kentucky Harvester.
Having had large orders for the celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine, all being sold but one. Those not supplied would do well to call early and secure that. For sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.
June 25, 1863.

Cider Mill.
I have for sale a splendid Cider Mill, also Mills for pressing Native Wine. For sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.
June 25.

Oils.
Lard Oil; Lubricating Oil; Pure Burning Coal Oil and wagon axle Grease. For sale low for cash by JNO. H. RICHESON.

GLASS FRUIT JARS!
OF all kinds and sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

TALL AND SQUAT JARS, with Japanned Tops, of all sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

SEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MACHINE OIL OF VARIOUS kinds, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MULLINS & HUNT'S NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guaranties to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to HATS AND CAPS AND

Notions,
Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,
Cheap Dry Goods Store,
2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.
Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

UNION COAL OIL,
ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by BEN PHISTER.

POCKET BOOKS!
OF many kinds and styles, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. 2d & Court Sts.
may 23

50,000 Shingles
ON hand and for sale cheap for cash. Call early. JNO. H. RICHESON.
Maysville, July 2, 1863.

Come down in the center, That's what it means!
N. C.

SADDLERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his individual attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE! He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulky Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Macking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Wagon, Buggy, Coach, Sulky and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipskin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsteds, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hammes; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddle Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash. All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton. T. K. RICKETTS.
Maysville, March 26th, 1863.

A. B. COCHRAN'S FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
No 32, west-side Market st., MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Tea, Mackerel, Fresh, Nutmegs, Spices, Candles, Willow and Wooden Ware, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my motto being "Quick Sale and Small Profits," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city. The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price. N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

PHENIX Insurance Company OF BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.
STEPHEN CROMWELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.
Fire and Inl an Risk taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms Prompt settlements for losses.
GEO. A. ORR, Agent. Office, Union Coal & Oil Company. Jan 29, 1863-no 23-

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to accommodate the trade.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order.
C. F. DUFEU, Next door to Sensation Store. Maysville, Ky., June 4th, 1862.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. FRANCE, the entire Stock of CHINA GLASS & QUEENSWARE we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolle & Holton. We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WATERS, VASES, LOOKING GLASSES and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants, and the public generally. Prompt attention given in all orders.

G. A. & J. E. MCARTHEY,
Market Street, opposite Goddard House. Maysville, Ky., March 18, 1863.

Window Glass.

A Large lot just received, comprising many Large and Odd Sizes. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, mar 23 Cor. Second & Court Sts.

SEATON & BRODRICK
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN:

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.
CORNER 2d & COURT STS. Maysville, Ky.
March 19, ly

Sugar Mills,
FOR GRINDING THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.
June 1, 1863.

CUTTING BOXES!
A NEW SUPPLY—just received and for sale mar 19 By JNO. H. RICHESON.

Spring & Summer Goods!
LOUIS STINE

MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTS FURNISHER, SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Reasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction.
april 22, 1863. LOUIS STINE.



DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

Have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an Immense Popularity, far exceeding any Family Medicine of a similar nature in the market. An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable Curative Properties, and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates which have been showered upon him from All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the **Blood Purifier and Pills** is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood, for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled for curing

Scurfula, Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Old Sores, Fever and Ague, Leucorrhoea, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Tumors, Eruptions,

Fits, Scrophulous Consumption, &c. ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach. ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years. Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm. The Blood Pills are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a **Blood and Liver Pill,** which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier, will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and of themselves, will relieve and cure Headache, Costiveness, Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, &c.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines, and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more. As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent Chemists, Professors Chilton of New York, and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, \$1 per bottle, or \$5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 15 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY J. J. WOOD, Maysville, MACKAY & WOOD, DO, JOHN RICHARDSON; Mayslick, W. D. WOOD, Sardis, JOHN B. HOWARD, Orangeburg, THOS. WILLIAMS, Germantown, ROBT. STEVE NEON, rppysville BULLOCK & ELLIUV, Dover, And by Druggists and hands generally throughout the United States and Canada.

Jan. 8-ly

L. H. LONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &c.

Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets, MAYSVILLE, KY. KENTUCKY, June 19, 1863-ly

GOLDEN SYRUP! EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by mar 19 J. H. RICHESON.

Rags! Rags! THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAGS
At the Eagle Office, by H. H. COX.
Feb 5.

Free Discussion in England in Times of War

For the benefit of the few Republican doctrinaires in England who seem to think that the Federal Government can do no wrong it may be desirable to put a question on the subject of a free discussion in times of war. What, it may be asked, would the people have thought, said, or done under the following circumstances, supposing it to have been possible they could have occurred? John Bright, an able, clear-headed, logical speaker, and an earnest advocate of peace, addressed the people of Rochdale in the year 1864, on the subject of the war in the Crimea. So high is his reputation for eloquence, as well as for courage and patriotism, that not only his immediate neighbors and friends, but multitudes of people from all the contiguous districts, gathered to listen to his voice and cheer his many expressions of his sentiments. The audience, however, was wrong in principle, erroneous in policy, just and inequitable in itself, and more dangerous in its continuance to the liberty and prosperity of the British people than to the stability of the Russian Empire. He declared that Lord Aberdeen is a little better than the old woman, that Lord Palmerston thinks too much of "Dowry" and "too little of his duty, to the country to be a safe or efficient Minister, in a time of national danger; that speculation and speculation, jobbery and robbery, pervade every department of the public service; and that war, always deplorable and wicked, is particularly horrible and unchristian when waged in defence of such a rotten and effete institution as the Turkish Empire, which maintains slavery, and is therefore no fit member of the family of nations. He is not aware, while speaking, that the officers of the Grenadier Guards, dressed in military attire, have been sent to the meeting by the War-office to take notes of his speech, and having ended his oration, amid the enthusiastic applause of his audience, goes home to supper. A few nights afterwards, thinking no evil, and believing himself to be a citizen of a free country, he retires quietly to bed as usual. But his sleep is not permitted to be of long duration. Shortly he is aroused by a violent knocking at the outer door. He springs to his feet, thinking the house is on fire, and wings the "fire alarm" accordingly. His wife, children and household gather in great alarm. In their night clothes, on the stairs and in the passage. The outer door is battered in, and a company of soldiers enter, the captain with his sword in his hand, and each man presents a bayonet at the breast of the bewildered legislator. The ladies and children scream or faint, while Mr. Bright is told to "dress immediately and consider himself a prisoner." Mr. Bright dresses himself, but objects to go to prison. The generous blood of a true-hearted Englishman rushes to his face, and he declares that he will rather die defending his life than yield to the lawless and brutal captors. His words are in vain. He is violently seized and hurried through the streets to the railway station, where a special train is waiting to convey him to Birmingham. On arrival he is locked up in a military prison. Next morning he is brought before a court martial, composed of one brigadier general, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, and two captains, and put on trial on a charge of sedition and treason. He declines to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court, and demands as a British subject to be tried before a civil judge and a jury of his countrymen. His demand is laughingly and summarily rejected, and the trial proceeds. The officers and gentlemen who condescended to act the part of spies for the government detail and pervert the expression which he used in denunciation of the war and the conduct of the administration; and, after an investigation that lasts two days, Mr. Bright is committed to prison until the judges agree upon their verdict, and decide whether he shall be incarcerated till the war is over, banished to Russia, to live for the future among the friends with whom he sympathizes, or summarily shot or hung. Would the British people submit to such a wrong inflicted even upon a much humbler person than John Bright? Would not the newspapers of all shades of political opinion unite in expressing their indignant displeasure? And would not the House of Commons and the House of Lords also ring with denunciation of the act? And, if these bodies were not in session would not every city and town in the empire hold immense public meetings to call upon the Queen to dismiss from her councils the unworthy ministry who so degraded their function and so grievously imperilled the public peace? Every honest Englishman who values the inestimable right of free discussion and the supremacy of law will reply in the affirmative. Substitute the name of Clement Lair Vallandigham for that of John Bright, and the War against the South for the war against Russia; lay the scene in Ohio in 1863 instead of in England in 1864, and the imaginary story becomes true; and every incident related is a literal fact.

We do not know that anything could be penned on either side of the water which could contain more bitter outpouring of ironical criticism on the monstrous assumptions of power claimed by President Lincoln, than is represented in the above. When the acts of an American President become the object of derision, denunciation and abhorrence of the people of a kingly government, then it is time that every citizen of the United States should blush with shame who could advocate a tyranny that subjects a King's scout and turn from with scorn and contempt.—Crisis.

FOOLSCAP.—Everybody knows what foolscap paper is; but few probably know how it came to bear this singular cognomen. When Charles I. found his revenues short, he granted certain privileges, with a view to recruit them; amounting to monopolies, and among these was the manufacture of paper, the exclusive right of which was sold to certain parties, who grew rich and enriched the Government also at the expense of those who were obliged to use paper. At this time all English paper bore in water-marks the royal arms. The Parliament under Cromwell made jests of this law in every conceivable manner; and, under other indignities to the memory of King Charles, it was ordered that the royal arms be removed from the paper, and the "fool's cap and bells" be substituted. These, in their turn were also removed when the Rump Parliament was prorogued; but paper of the Parliament Journal still bears the name of "foolscap."

A cheerful wife is a rainbow in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed on the storms of anxiety and care.

It is less important to a young lady that her lover's diamonds should be of pure water than his dricks should be.

"Out of darkness cometh light," as the printer's devil said when he looked into and ink-keg.

"Any thing to please the child" as the nurse said when she let the baby crawl out of the nursery window.

Why is a washerwoman the most cruel person in the world? Because she daily wrings men's bosoms.

It is a creditable to barn-yard nature, that, while curses come home to roost, roosters never come home to curse.

Even Brigham Young's wives are affected with the military spirit; they call their husband Biggy-dear.

Said a woman to an old maid, "My husband is not so good a husband as he should be, but he is a powerful sight better than none."

The tall blue mountain claps and kisses and marries the blue beautiful beyond, parent of silver streams, householding heaven on earth.

Buggle says he has one of the most obedient boys in the world. He tells him to do as he pleases, and he does it without murmuring.

Flave said that if men should rise from the dead and read their epitaphs, some of them would think they had got into the wrong grave.

Women are like mirrors to men, for men can see in their faces whether their attractiveness pleases or the reverse displeases them.

Why is a lover who composes a pretty sonnet on the features of his object, like a soldier? Because he knows how to write about face.

A young lady being asked by a boring politician of which party she was in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

At a recent tea party, a young lady offered the following: "The Young Men of the United States. Their arms our support; Our arms their reward—Fall in men, fall in."

When Rabelais was on his death bed, a consultation of physicians was called.—"Dear gentlemen," said the wit to the doctors, raising his languid head, "let me die a natural death."

There is a family in Vermont so lazy that it takes two of them to chop of a stick of wood. Slab chops while Jim grunts, and then for a change, Slab grunts and Jim chops.

Charles Lamb, playing at whist with Hazlitt, when the latter's hands were rather dirty, said to him: "Hazlitt, if dirt were trumps, what a fine hand you would have."

A few days since a town crier took in charge a lost child, and proceeded to hunt up its parents. On being asked by a lady what the matter was, he replied: "Here's an orphan child, ma'am, and I'm trying to find its parents."

They have a cheerful horse railroad at Hartford Connecticut. One terminus is at the State prison and the other at the cemetery. One would prefer a way passenger rather than a through passenger.

Almost every one has an acquaintance who, as Sidney Smith said, thinks he is pious when he is only bilious; afflicted with an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach, that he fancies his religion, when it is nothing but indigestion.

Among the recent casualties recently detailed, the following is very melancholy: "The young man who recently went on a bridal tour with an angel in hook man, has returned with a termagant in boots."

Coquette.—A young lady with more beauty than sense—more accomplishments than learning;—more charms of person than graces of mind—more admirers than friends—more fools than wise men for attendants.

Dandy.—A thing in pantaloons with a body and two arms—a head without brains—tight boots—a cane—a white handkerchief—two brooches and a ring on his little finger.

Popular right coiled around the scepter of a hereditary king is like a viper clinging to his hands, which he shakes off with fear and loathing. There is in despots a natural antipathy to all obligations to the people. The very name of freedom, is a screech owl in their ears.

A young gentleman having made some progress in acquiring a knowledge of Italian, addressed a few words to an organ grinder in his purest accent, but was astonished at receiving the following response "I no speak Inglish."

A soldier who was arrested for stealing a rebel's goose, said he found the bird hissing at the American flag, and arrested it for treason.

He who preaches war, is a fit chaplain for the devil.—Horace man.

GENERAL MEADE'S DELAY.—Dispatches received yesterday represent that General Meade was himself in favor of attacking the rebel army while it was yet north of the Potomac, but yielded to the adverse opinions of four of his corps commanders. At a moment when he must retreat, more keenly than any one else can, his disastrous mistake, we are unwilling to press criticism beyond what is necessary, but it is our duty to declare the strength of the popular disappointment, and to indicate the expectation of the country that General Meade will in future command his own army and fight it in accordance with his own judgment.—New York Tribune, 16th.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—Well has a writer said—"Flowers are not trifles, as one might know from the care God has taken of them everywhere; not one unfinished; not one bearing the marks of a brush or pencil.—Fringing the eternal borders of mountain waters, gracing the pulseless beat of the gray old granite, everywhere they are harmonizing in their button-holes. Villains seldom trawl vines over their cottage doors."

GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles to be found in a grocery line, warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

Tobacco of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

APPLE BRANDY.—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

TEA.—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

RICE.—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

CANDLES.—Star & Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

June 19

SEND YOUR WOOL TO THE "BEECH WOODS" FACTORY!

WHERE you can exchange, or have it manufactured into Jeans, Twos, Satinets, Flannels, or the best of BLANKETS.

This Factory is located near RIPLEY, O., and has established a reputation for doing excellent work, and making the very best fabrics, at reasonable prices.

Price List for 1863:

Blankets, per pair, \$8.00. Jeans, per yard, 45c. Satinet, per yard, 50c. Jeans, blue blue, 50c. White Flannel, 25c. Colored Flannel, 30c. Tweed, per yard, 45c. Cloth, per yard, 50c. Spinning, per dozen, 17c. Linsey, 25c. to 30c. SHIRTS.—Blankets, one-half for the other half, all colored goods take yards and give 4c. AGENT at Ripley, Grege & McCracken; at Maysville, B. F. & O. H. P. Thomas; at Augusta; Rankin & Son. Say 25, '63-2m. HENRY FOX, Proprietor.

BROOMS.

A large supply of best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

May 5

NEW MACKEREL.

21 BARRELS No. 1 MACKEREL;

20 Barrels No 2 do.

20 half barrels No 1 do.

20 " " " 2 do.

20 " " " 1 do.

20 " " " 2 do.

25 Kitta No 1 do.

25 " " 2 do.

Just received direct from Boston and for sale at a small advance, At BEN PHISTE RS.

April 2

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.

25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

May 5

NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased since the recent decline, composed of every thing kept in the Dry Goods Line. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of the LATEST STYLES, to-wit:

Plain Black Silks, all prices; Fancy Summer Silks; MOHAIR, GINGHAM, NAPKINS, MARSEILLES Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jacquette; Nanksooks; Mulls; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses; Fans of all kinds; Jacquett & Swiss Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies' Jacquett and Swiss Collars; Mourning Collars; Black Lace and Grenadine Vails; Fancy Vails; Mourning Vails; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves; Picketnet and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Gantlets; Hosiery of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS;

Parasols; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a splendid stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Drillings; Calicoes; Ginghams, of all qualities; Checks; Cottonades; Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, the latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid lot of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars; Neck Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Hosiery; Napkins; Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles, too tedious to mention, usually kept in the Dry Goods Line, all of which we are prepared to sell as cheap as if not cheaper than any one else.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.,
SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
June 4th, 1863.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,
KEPT Constantly on hand and on tap, For sale by J. H. RICHESON.

June 19

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of

CASSIMERE SUITS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them, TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, FALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,
Maysville, Ky.
Nov. 6, 1862-ly.

GODDARD HOUSE,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS.
Opposite Steamboat Landing,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the travelling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

Stages leave daily for all points in the interior.

Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

LEE HOUSE!
MAYSVILLE, KY,
Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,
Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.
[June 19, 1862-ly]

SOLOMAN KINSLER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
(Opposite the Doniphan House.)
SECOND STREET.

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

Nov. 27-ly

Tom Thumb Lamps!

TO burn Coal Oil—easy to light—convenient to carry about, and an excellent NIGHT LAMP!

For sale at our

NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner 2nd & Court Sts.,
SEATON & BRODRICK.
May sville, April 23, 1863.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE ARTHUR
Baker & Confectioner
AND DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Toys, FANCY GOODS, &c.,

Has removed his Stock to

MULLINS & HUNT'S Old Stand, on SECOND STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices for the above. BEN PHISTER, June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

CIDER VINEGAR.

A Superior article of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale By BEN PHISTER.

April 2

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF.

A very superior article. For sale low by BEN PHISTER.

May 5

CHOICE GUN POWDER TEA.

THE BEST ARTICLE IMPORTED, AND pronounced by all who have used it to be the best ever sold in this market. For sale April 2 At BEN PHISTERS.

POSTAL CURRENCY!

MAGIC BOOKS for above, also some new styles—very convenient—at the NEW DRUG STORE, Cor. 2d & Court Sts.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail ALEX. MADDOX

POCKET BOOKS!

Of many kinds and styles, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. 2d & Court Sts. May 28

50,000 Shingles

ON hand and for sale cheap for cash. Call early. JNO. H. RICHESON. Maysville, July 2, 1863.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet

THE FINE, NEW AND SPENDID STEAMER;

MAGNOLIA,

J. H. PRATHER, Commander.

LEW. MORRIS, Clerk.

JOHN THRASHER, Assistant.

ALEX. CALHOUN.

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock. M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock. A. Y. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

Bostona,

Captain Wm. McCLAIN, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

REMOVAL!

GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and LIBERAL TERMS. (Maysville, July 31, 1862.)

R. O. ROSS. WM. COLVIN

ROSS & COLVIN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAINING, GLIDING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch. June 19th, 1862.

When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street, between Front and Columbia.

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

Omnibuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every train, to convey Passengers to this Hotel.

DENNISON HOUSE,
Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

CORBIN GALLERHER, JOS. F. FERRIE, PROPRIETORS.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLERHER, JOS. F. FERRIE. Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

S. SOLOMON,
WATCHMAKER,
GODDARD HOUSE BUILDING,
Market Street,
May 7, 1863-ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES &c.

IN GREAT VARIETY, SUCH AS;

CUCUMBER, CALIFLOWER, PICCALILLI, CHOW-CHOW, TOMATO CATSUP, OYSTERS CATSUP, CUMBERLAND SAUCE, FRENCH MUSTARD.

Pickled and Spiced Oysters &c. &c. For sale by GEORGE ARTHUR, Second Street. April 20

Spring & Summer Goods!

LOUIS STINE
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND GENTS FURNISHER,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give Satisfaction.

April 22, 1863.

Rags! Rags!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAGS At the Eagle Office, by H. H. COX. Feb 5.

BULLETIN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

SECOND STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING, BILL HEAD, CERTIFICATES, DRAY TICKETS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, DEEDS, RECEIPTS, REGISTERS, SHOW CARDS! AND BILLS IN COLORS CHECKS, CARDS, HEADINGS, NOTES, ENVELOPES, CONTRACTS.

SHOW BILLS FOR Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS, HAND BILLS, INVITATIONS, BILLS OF FARE, POSTERS, LABELS, &c., SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES, CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES, MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS, CONSTITUTIONS, REPORTS, BRIEFS, &c.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work, Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

LOW PRICES!

THE ATTENTION

OF Business Men, Teachers, Committees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment if they desire first-class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSSER.